

No. 5286.—JUNE 19, 1901.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next *Fraser* Mail may be expected here on the morning of the 21st inst., by the O. and O. Company's steamer *Gaelic*, which brings San Francisco dates up to the 22nd May.

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to the Inspector on duty at the Central Station, but there is little or no hope of the accused being brought before the Magistrate; and even if he were secured, it is feared that Mr. Gerrard would be unable to identify him, as the whole affair was the work of a moment.

We give, in our 4th page, an extract from the *Japan Mail*, describing H. E. Inouye, whose guest Governor Hannaway was for some time when in Japan last year.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, fifth Sunday after Trinity:

Matins.—Venite, No. 6 Monk; Psalm, No. 104 and 110; Te Deum, Stainer; Jubilate, No. 168 Monk; Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land," No. 50; Kyrie, No. 3; Hymn, No. 312.

Evangelium.—Psalm, No. 113 Monk; Magnificat, Parlane; Tones (Stainer); Nunc Dimittis, Parlane; Tones (Stainer); Hymn, No. 230; Hymn, No. 27.

The following are passengers by the Messageries Maritimes steamer which is due here to-morrow:

For Hongkong.—From Marseilles: Mrs. Peterson and child, Miss Fonger.

For Shanghai.—From Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Stokley, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stokley, Mr. Conant, Captain Boyd Bredon, Mr. Bollen, Mr. Ploff, From Suva: Mr. Paul de Laperriere.

For Yokohama.—From Marseilles: Mr. Romagnoli, Mr. Myrki, Lieut. Dongvum, From Naples: Mr. Herquard.

By the official Hankow Tea statistics of date June 11th, we note that the settlements reported during the week were chests 93,200, boxes 300, shipmen's to Shanghai on native account 20,060 chests, as against 1879, during the corresponding week, 160 chests, 123,060 chests, 1,240 boxes and 3,390 chests shipments to Shanghai on native account. This business was made up of

Chests Tea per 100 lb. Ninghows 17,450 14.00 30.00 Hoochows 9,000 12.00 19.00 Oams 19,340 11.00 25.50 Oams 16,880 11.00 28.00 Oams 19,500 12.00 20.50 Senghows 9,200 10.00 10.80

The settlements for the season up to date were 467,570 chests, as against 438,630 up to corresponding date last year of Hankow tea, and of Kiangling tea, 203,560 chests as against 215,540 up to the same date 1879; together, 670,650, as against 649,220 half-chests up to the same date of last year. The comparative exports to date for the last four seasons as per Customs returns are as follows:

Seasons. Tea. Re-exports. 1890-91.....29,911,085.....9,710,112 lbs. 1891-92.....19,632,280.....10,693,540 " 1892-93.....17,701,885.....10,078,793 " 1893-94.....27,292,436.....7,150,008 "

The departures for London for the week were as follows:

June 5th. *Thurs.* 1,171,233 lbs.; *Sat.* 2,400,000 lbs.; *Sun.* 2,061,885 lbs.; *Mon.* 1,010, etc. *Gladstone*, 3,653,557 lbs. tea, which will be 18,229,354 lbs. as per last report in seven steamer, gives 23,116,038 lbs., as against same date last year, 24,785,738 lbs. The departures for Odessa as per last report were in two steamers, 4,170,493 lbs., and the *Thurs* had left during the week under review with 131,000 making 4,300,493 lbs., as against in one steamer last year, 1,587,049 lbs.

The steamer *Galley of Lome* was full on the 10th at 2.15; the steamers *Hankow* and *Malabar* were on the berth for London at 2.30 per ton. The through rate by mail steamer was 23 and by *Holt's* £21.75 per ton.

It was reported in Shanghai on the 13th, that the Marquis Tung had returned to England from St. Petersburg and had engaged "Chinese" Gordon.

A TELEGRAM dated Calcutta 20th May, says:

Mr. Richard Temple will contest Kidderminster against the Liberal members, who accept the Chiltern Hundreds to escape unseating on a local issue.

The *Strait Times* learns by a private letter from Bangkok that much excitement has been caused in the Palace owing to the fact that one of the First King's wives and her child have been drowned through an accident, particulars of which are not given.

At a time party the other day in Shanghai, there were four persons at table, who were united in conversation in Chinese amounted to 280 years. The oldest resident was of 89 years, and youngest resident of 11 years.

Waiting on the appointment of H.E. Governor Field of the Straits, to be R.C.M.O. and that of the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Cecil O. Smith) to be Companion of the same order, the *Strait Times* says:

The first announcement was received with satisfaction, it being felt to be only fitting that the Governor of these States should be a man of high standing and of high position in the Empire.

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A BAROKOR correspondent sends us the following, under date the 10th instant:—"A dreadful accident happened on the River here a few days since. As the King and Court were proceeding to the Summer Palace at Bang-pla-in, a barge, towed by a steamer and containing His Majesty the Queen and the Queen and Princesses and all their suite were drowned. Prince Book and Colonel Montreux were tried for not rendering assistance. They pleaded an obsolete old law, viz. that the touching of the person of a Royal female. The law was abolished, and the culprits escaped with the loss of their dignity."

The *Siam Advertiser* gives the following account of the affair:

Last Monday H. M. the King, some of the ladies of the palace, and some of the royal children, were on a pleasure trip to the royal retreat at Koh Bang-pla-in. The King was in one of the Royal steam Yachts. The ladies, younger princesses and the female attendants were in one of the magnificent motor boats, being towed by a royal steam-yacht. While about half way on the trip, quite early in the morning, the rope which attached the motor boat to the launch gave way, the barge capsized, and several that were in the house of the barge at the time of the accident perished. It is rumored that the King's Highness, the Princess Suananda, Kumarnit, and the highest possible grade in the Kingdom, and the child's nurse were among the victims. The bodies of the mother, and that of the young princess, were found in the arms of her faithful nurse, who evidently strove to save her charge and herself, in the last extreme struggle for life, have been recovered.

The intelligence of this melancholy and heart-rending event has overcast all hearts with sadness, created intense sympathy and given rise to many prayers for H. M. the King and the people who are overwhelmed with sorrow.

Regarding medicine compounded of cockroaches, the following extract from a scientific journal is interesting:

"In Russia, the common cockroach is a favorite popular remedy for dropsy. Dr. P. Bogomolow of St. Petersburg has lately examined its accompanied effects in cases of Bright's disease, heart disease, and other affections with severe dropsy, and in all the result was the same. The cockroach, in the solution of the urine and excretion with rapid disappearance from the urine of albumen and renal derivatives. The dose was five to ten grains of the powdered cockroach in the 24 hours, but it was also administered as a tincture and as an infusion. These insects do not, like the leeches, says the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, produce any irritant action on the kidneys. Dr. Bogomolow has succeeded in extracting from them a crystalline body which he calls anti-hydropsin and which is the solvent principle."

The S.S. *Gladstone* arrived at Woonah at 7.30 p.m. on the 11th inst., and sailed for the same evening at 10 p.m. for London. The cargo was observed to-day by the *Express* at 5.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., anchoring each evening down the River.

Now and then—On the 27th January 1747 the Court of Directors of the Hon'ble East India Company wrote to the Governor and Council at Fort St. David as follows:

"We strictly forbid your suffering any British Church within our bounds, or any of their priests to dwell among you, or that religion to be openly professed; and in case any *English* have accepted places of trust in your service they must be immediately dismissed."

On the 29th April, 1880, the home papers announce that the Marquis of Ripon, a "Papist," has been appointed Viceroy of India.

The costumes effected by Japanese are occasioned, by the very least of peculiar. A gentleman was observed to-day got up in a style that would have hardly passed without comment in Bond-street or "the Row." His feet were enveloped in a pair of Wellington boots, size about 14; above the boots was a petticoat of blue cotton waving gracefully with the light summer breeze. The only other garment was a blue plain cloth overcoat that would be useful in an Arctic expedition. His manly chest and his staid-like head was surrounded with an abundant lock of hair, of which he had been carefully rubbed the wrong way. Beneath the hat two miles beamed with the soft light of intelligence, as their owner smiled playfully upon those who had not the privilege of being like him, in the fashion.—*Japan Gazette*.

A NOTIFICATION from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th instant, states, that as and after the 1st June next, exports of tea will be required to make out their shipping bills, a declaration to the effect that the weight therein stated is correct, in addition to the declaration as to value now required. This new form of declaration has, we understand, been adopted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, in consequence of the great discrepancies which have hitherto prevailed between the figures in the returns of export from here and those of the import returns in England.

Law Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Monday, 21st June 11 a.m.

Re the goods of *Ling Yee Shin*, deceased.—Petition for Probate.

Re the goods of *Wenderson Boyes*, deceased.—Petition for Probate.

Police Intelligence.

On the 10th inst. a man named *Wong* was arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

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A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Leung Ahbin, a hawker, was fined \$2, in default, five days imprisonment for being found prowling about the Central Market at a late hour last night without either a light or a torch. He had been in jail on three previous occasions, one for larceny and twice for a similar offence with which he was now charged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Li Ahn, a coolie, was fined \$10, in default, fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour, for being found in the unlawful possession of two pieces of lead the property of the Oceanopolis Dock Company.

Li Ahn, a marine hawker, was fined \$5, in default, four days imprisonment, for being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of coal which he said had been given him by a man, but who or where the man was he did not know.

Li Ahn, a coolie, was fined \$1 or an alternative of two days imprisonment for being in the unlawful possession of a bundle of fireworks.

CHAN AIN, a coolie, was charged with breaking away a certain female under the age of 16 years, out of the possession of, and against the will of one Cheuk Ayan, her lawful husband.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. O. E. Caldwell, J. A. Blogg, F. P. McKinnell, J. Braga and P. E. Gaozic. Mr. J. F. Shuster was also called, but did not answer to his name. He came into court a few minutes afterwards, and was ordered to stand on Tuesday next and explain the reason of his absence at the proper hour.

The Attorney General, in opening this case, remarked that it was of a similar character to those heard yesterday, the evidence being of the most simple nature. The woman, Chan Ayan, was a widow, and her adopted daughter on the 1st floor of the same house. On the 6th May last the widow had occasion to go out on business leaving her daughter in the house for a few hours afterwards the girl was missing. It appeared that during the absence of the widow the prisoner proposed to the girl to take her to a house for a considerable time. The principal part of the story would be told by the girl herself, and he believed the jury would have no difficulty in arriving at the decision that the prisoner had committed the offence of which she was charged.

On the 6th May, the mother of the child, said the girl was missing on the 6th May last. She, the witness, had occasion to go out on business, and on her return the girl could not be found. On making enquiries of the prisoner she said she had not seen the girl.

Wong Toi, the girl in question, said she was adopted daughter of the first witness, and lived with her. She remembered the 6th of last month. Her mother went out and the prisoner invited her to go to a house for a considerable time. The prisoner gave her a cup of tea which made her inseparable, and when on the board a small steamer and told a man to take her across the harbour to see things. The prisoner did not accompany her across the harbour. The man took her to a strange village and handed her over to an old woman. The man went away and returned in a few days. She wanted to come back to her mother, but was unable to do so, she never saw the prisoner again. After she had been there a month some of the elders of the village brought her back to Hongkong.

The prisoner in her defence said that she did not take away the girl, she is not acquainted with the man on the launch to whom it is said she handed over the girl, the police on the launch are *Pau*, while the *Shaks*, has nothing to do

WORD SQUARES.

Prizes of \$15 and \$10 are offered to ladies who succeed in "solving" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer Day next.

Particular attention is called to the following Revised Rules:

Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing words not in common use and Anglicized proper names will receive two, and those squared by using technical terms, and foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English Dictionary; while at the same time it must be understood that many words to be found in modern English Dictionaries are not common words.

All answers should be sent to the Editor, *China Mail*, by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

"SHOWERS."

Answers have been received by "Arethusa" and "Janet," both of which are second class, viz.:

SHOWER SHOWER
HUMINE HEXADE
OMENED OXYGEN
WINTRY WAGST
NERVE EDESSA
REDYED RENTAL

"Janet" has therefore secured the first prize, and "Arethusa" the second. We shall therefore be glad to receive the addresses of the successful competitors.

THE CIVIL SURGEON.

The most comfortable and contented figure upon the Board of Guardians which manages the Humdrum District is the Civil Surgeon. Why he is so comfortable and contented, is difficult to say, unless the contemplation of the fact that he has no superior in the army with its perils and hot uniforms, and knows no real superior but the departmental head, who lives far away, is a "joy for ever" to him. The prospects of promotion, too, are so very remote, that he must needs make the best of things; and a kindly Government allowing him to take rest where he stands, without any of that anxiety as to how he is growing which leads to dig up superannuations, and *hoc genus omne*, he gracefully embowers himself in a flowery retreat, and "calls the cattle home" every evening. He is the patriarch of the station, and reckons time as Horace did the age of wine, by the succession of Chief Magistrates. Such and such an improvement, he will tell you, was made when Colonel Bang was D. C. Poor Colonel Bang, who died of liver at Bath three years ago. As a consequence of so much experience, he is a perfect store-house of local gossip and antiquarian lore. The stone which you mistook for a Scythian monolith he will tell you was set up by Major Snap in memory of a favourite *Gondolier*, who was killed by a tiger; and yonder ruins, which resemble a *hypocaust* or pile, are the remains of a *stupa* built in the good old times when there were no budgets, and district works over-seers got drunk on champagne. Along with these "auld warr" stories, he has much of current rumour to retail—gossip about the marches and counter-marches of the departmental heads, news of the latest move in the campaign between the Heaven-born and the lightning-men of 1857—and the correctest information as to the teething convulsions of the European constable's last infant. For these valuable qualities, he is welcome at every *chotahazri* table in the station, the welcome being quite independent of his professional character. Somehow or other, everyone, himself included, seems to tacitly settle that his professional character is rather an *incubus* than otherwise; and that, as far as possible, it should remain in abeyance. Of course, if there is serious illness, the ladies will appeal to him as the official representative of the department, whose business it is to suppress disease; but Moore's Family Medicine and the Hospital Assistant relieve him of a dose of prolixious practice. It is a pleasant fact, by the way, that in India both the English Church and the College of Physicians lose much of their prestige: contact with Oriental habits tending apparently to develop individualism both in religious and in medical practice. One is constantly discovering that one's neighbour is a lay preacher or an uncertified practitioner of homoeopathy in disguise. For the rest, Cockle and Holloway have no mean area of authority between them. The Civil Surgeon takes this state of things very contentedly. He knows that the human, and especially the feminine mind is much under the influence of externals, and that were he to wear broadcloth and speak as oilily as the Hospital Babo, his professional esteem would be greatly heightened. But why should he make himself uncomfortable for the sake of pride? His situation has dignity enough without the addition of medical fame, and the area of that possible fame is so very narrow. So he wears jail cloth and a huge pill *toppe*—and is easy and jocular and anything in the world but professional. It must not be imagined that he is idle, because he is inclined to be stout. As one of the Board of Guardians, he has plenty to do. Because criminals often require *jailap* as much as hard labour; the charge of the jail is entrusted to him. What that entails, few outsiders understand. It is not merely a duty of casual inspection with the liability of being called out to suppress an *emueu* superannuated—it involves a practical acquaintance with oil-pressing, stone-breaking, and the art of weaving. Your Jail Superintendent must know to a *chotahazri* what quantity of oil prisoner Rain Sing ought to get out of the measure of fluted poured into his rude wooden mill, whose ponderous peels goes round at the impulse of three fellow-convicts, and must determine judiciously what amount of flogging will most effectively correct Ram King's laziness without unduly swelling the record of stripes. This same Rahnad-machine necessarily goes with him into the stone-breaking yard, and yet not be too lavish with the cane. "Flogging King Bahad, convict of the 3rd class, has hidden a twist of *hasey* under his

bedstead, and requires the discipline of the triangle before he will confess which warrior it was that gave it him;—or Mussamat Moti in the female ward has been screaming all night, and needs to have her hair cut under medical superintendence as a cautionary measure. Then there are the piles of daily registers showing every detail that can be imagined, even to the number of pinches of salt in each prisoner's mess, which have to be checked and initialed; for the departmental head is one of the high priests of the goddess Numeria, of whom we have heard, and is zealous in her worship. The stranger may feel saddened at seeing Hippocrates Galen harnessed to such a humble go-cart as this; but the Civil Surgeon is not proud, as I said before. The jail brings him in an extra Rs. 50 a month; and in these hard times the money is not to be despised. Has he not children who are perpetually wearing out their brass-tipped shoes on the gravel? From the jail-gate—glorious with a police-guard which prods the sky sent *armies*!—to him passing—his jolting bullock *tonga* takes him to the hospital. This is a bare whitewashed building with some *charyaps* in one room, and an *almirah* filled with medicine jars in another. The oily Baboo meets him at the door, and shows the plaster he has put on the legs and arms of the in-patient. Then the prescription for the constable's baby has to be made up—which is painfully effected by hoisting out the heavy jars from the cupboard and bringing the small jars in a tinkling chorus. Let us hope that there is no *post-mortem* case on hand, and that the Doctor can drive straight away to his *chotahazri* at the D. S. P.'s.

If the D. S. P. does not like the work, or has quarrelled with the D. C. on some point of cabbage-culture, the charge of the public garden rests with the Civil Surgeon. This is a good arrangement; for being something of a botanist he can gladden a visitor with those Latin names for the rarer plants which the D. S. P. sometimes fails to find in *Firminger*. He is supposed, too, to have a chemical and practical acquaintance with *manures*, owing to his experience in the jail garden. As the luminous ground is in the garden, he is commonly given charge, too, of the apparatus of that game, and every evening he joins cheerfully in its airy amusements with the D. C.'s wife for his partner and the D. C. and the D. S. P. against him. If, in the excitement of the sport, he leaps backward into the adjoining water-channel, he comes out again smiling and jocular, and the mishap affords everyone amusement. In the cold season he goes on vaccination-tour, and thousands of little children are brought unto him to have their arms punctured and touched with lymph. He notes the filthy state of the village, and annually writes admirable suggestions as to sanitary improvements which cannot possibly be carried out. In fact, all the Board of Guardians are at one with him that it would be a good thing if sweepings were carried outside the villages, and the spillings of wells carefully drained away; but the difficulty is to organize practice of these sanitary plans without the sanction of legal penalties for omission.

Thus like the "simple peasant, Isaac Ashton," to pump and pagentry in night allied "the Civil Surgeon" is not only the most contented and mildly industrious member of the Board of Guardians, but a right good fellow into the bargain. Really, if he will only abstain from giving you medicine, you are not quite certain that his cheerful voice and obstinate incredulity of the fact of your illness does not do you as much good as you can ever expect to get from a Doctor.

PEKIN.

Pioneer.

THE REVEREND'S STORY.

The reverend had been an army chaplain during the war, and while he was hunting for a road that would lead to Hamilton he told a thing about two dying soldiers which interested me in spite of my feet. He said that in the Potomac hospitals rough plains cot were furnished by government, but that it was not always possible to keep up with the demand; so, when a man died, if there was no coffin at hand, he was buried without one. One night, a man came in with a coffin on his shoulder, and stood trying to make up his mind which of these two poor fellows would be likely to need it first. Both of them begged for it with their fading eyes—they were past talking. Then one of them protruded a wasted hand from his blankets and made a feeble beckoning sign with the fingers—'to signify,' 'Be a good fellow; put it under my bed, please.' The man did it, and left. The lucky soldier painfully turned himself in his bed until he faced the other warrior, raised himself partly on his elbow, and began to work up a mysterious expression of some kind in his face. Gradually, triumphantly, but surely and steadily, it developed, and at last took definite form as a pretty beautiful grin. Then the other fellow, back exhausted with his labors, fell back in glory. Now entered a personal friend of No. 2, the despoiled soldier. No. 2 pleaded with him with eloquent eyes, till presently he understood, and removed the coffin from under No. 1's bed and put it under No. 2's. No. 2 indicated his joy, and made some more signs; the friend understood again, and put his arm under No. 3's shoulder and lifted him up. Then the dying hero turned the dim exaltation of his eye upon No. 1, and began a slow and laboured work with his hands; gradually he lifted one hand up towards his face; it grew weak and dropped back again; once more he made the effort, but failed again. He took a rest; he gathered all the remnant of his strength, and this time he slowly but surely carried his thumb to the side of his nose, spread the gaunt fingers wide in triumph, and dropped dead. That picture sticks by me yet. The "situation" is unique. —Mark Twain in "An Idle Excursion."

STATUS AND PRIVILEGES OF MAIL PACKETS.

The following is pertinent, as dealing to some extent with the principles involved in the *Anadyr* case which excited so much interest in Hongkong recently.

The *Nautical Magazine* of last month contains an article on the international status of mail packet-boats, which may be regarded as a sort of continuation of another article published previously on "The Immunity of Public Ships from Civil Arrest." Each of them is suggested, of course, by the case of the *Parlement Belge*, against which the President of the Admiralty issued an order of arrest upon the suit of a private person, which order was quashed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that the vessel was a public ship, and exempt, as such, from arrest. The argument upon which Sir Robert Phillimore based his decision seems to have been the theory that a private person has a right to sue against all vessels not being ships of war, and having won his suit, to detain them by means of a summary order. To the argument that by a treaty passed between England and Belgium certain ships other than war ships had been declared exempt, the learned President replied that the treaty-making authority of the Crown has no power to effect such a result. On the arguing of the appeal, the higher court, if we mistake not, declined to enter upon any questions as to the treaty-making power, and directed the advocates for the respondent to justify their statement that the *Parlement Belge* was not a public ship. This they failed to do; and the result was that the immunity of steam-packets employed by foreign governments for the carriage of mails must now be held to have been established at law. The *Nautical Magazine* justifies this theory, and in a careful review of former cases, and of the whole history of steam-packets, shows that the real test of a ship's public character is not the carrying of guns or munitions of war, but the ownership claimed in them by the State and the employment of them for public purposes under the command of a person appointed by the State. This, it seems, was the spirit of the similar decision given in the case of the *Prince Frederic* by Sir William Scott, and it is one which on the joint authority of that and the present case is not now likely to be found fault with. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court should be upheld to the full extent compatible with principles of public policy. But to allow it to interfere with questions appertaining to the sovereign rights of nations amongst themselves is stretching it too far.

NOT TO BE GAUGHT TWICE.

A good story is told of a German by the name of Schmidt, who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for five thousand dollars and the stable for nine hundred dollars, believing the former might die, and the latter might be burned, and he could not get along without some compensation for his loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured, it was destroyed by fire. Schmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the nine hundred dollars at the earliest possible moment.

The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimension, having found that the property had been insured for more than it was worth.

The builder reported that he could replace it with new material for five hundred dollars, but unfortunately there was an ordinance against the erection of frame buildings—the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The agent then notified Schmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one; but Schmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying:

"I don't understand this insurance business. I buy for nine hundred dollars, and you my stable burn down, you make me a new one. I don't want a new stable; I want mine nine hundred dollars!"

The agent reasoned with Schmidt, but all to no purpose.

When the stable was about finished, Schmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the stable.

The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had the right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at his desire of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for nine hundred dollars, and this fellow put them stable up for seven hundred and fifty. I don't understand this insurance business!"

Finding that he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business; altogether. Calling upon the agent, Schmidt said:

"Mr. Agent, I want you to stop this insurance on mine now. I don't pay no more monish dat way. I don't understand this insurance business."

"Why, Mr. Schmidt," said the agent, much surprised, "you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid a considerable portion of this policy already, and if you wish should die, you would get five thousand dollars."

"You dat jah say you told me now," said Schmidt. "You say I pay you on mine stable, you say I get nine hundred dollars if it was burned down, you say mine stable and you not give me mine monish. You say 'Oh, dat is an old frame stable, and you not pay nine hundred dollars. You say 'You say mine stable, and you not give me mine monish. You say 'Oh, dat is an old Dutchman, and the not good anythings—' get you a new English wife, and so I ton't get mine five thousand dollars. You ton't fool Schmidt a couple of times."

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and a great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Paddar's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victorian Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

Publishers of the Largest Collection of Views in the Empire, and *genre* illustrations of the Chinese.—APONS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 8, Queen's Road.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—I. N. DAISSOLI, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 45, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Desconfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CARRIAGES, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 9 to 5), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PAKE Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foong).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.80
Three Coolies, ... 1.50
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UNBELLEREA) Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foong).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.80
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Day Trip: Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) (Gap) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensee Drivers (coolies).
Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 25 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
Boats.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... \$4.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... 3.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... 2.00
4th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... 1.50
5th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... 1.00
6th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200 ... 0.50
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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted in the folds of Newspapers. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written matter, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. The Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

N. K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian group.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 10 cents per 100.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, None.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5¢.
Books & Patterns, 10¢.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.
Letters, 30¢.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5¢.
Books & Patterns, 10¢.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, the Torres Straits, Letters, 12¢; Registration, 10¢; Newspapers, 2¢; Books and Patterns, 4¢; Via Galle, Letters, 25¢; Registration, 10¢; Newspapers, 2¢; Books and Patterns, 4¢.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25¢; Registration, 10¢; Newspapers, 2¢; Books and Patterns, 4¢.

A small extra charge is made on delivery. In Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Haiti, The San Francisco route is available. Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, by any route, and by any other two of the following:—
Letters, 10 cents per 100.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, by any route, and by any other two of the following:—
Letters, 10 cents per 100.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, by any route, and by any other two of the following:—
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Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, by any route, and by any other two of the following:—
Letters, 10

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the *Daily China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MUERNER, R. F. China Mail Office, 2 Wm. Street, New York, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—

The French Contract Packet *Sing* will be despatched on MONDAY the 21st June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondiché, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malacca and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING
THE FRENCH MAILS.

The following hours are observed in close
Mails, &c., by the French Contract
Packet:—

Saturday.—

5 **P.M.**—Money Order Office closes.
Post Office closes, except
Night Box, which is always
open out of Office hours.

Monday.—

7 **A.M.**—Post Office opens.

10 **A.M.**—Registry of all Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter
suspends.

11 **A.M.**—Mails closed, except for L
Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted w
Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office clo
entirely.
11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be pos
on board the packet with 1
Fee of 10 cents until time
departure.

Shipping Intelligence.
The following is corrected from the lat
London and Colonial Papers, &c. 1888

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
Aug.	9, Elie, Rickmers,	Pennorth
Sept.	17, Goldstream,	Antwerp,

28, G. Broughton,	Flushing
<i>Oct.</i>	
11, Pym,	Antwerp,
<i>Nov.</i>	
22, Fleders,	Antwerp
<i>Dec.</i>	
13, Cleaveland,	Newcastle
<i>Jan.</i>	
9, Singapore,	Antwerp
10, Iara,	Antwerp
10, Niagara,	Hamburg
29, Hope,	New York
<i>Feb.</i>	

10, Laris,	Antw-rp
11, J. A. Thompson,	Cardiff
11, Coxa,	Antw-rp
17, Valley Forge,	Cardiff
19, Rosalid,	Cardiff
24, Grecian,	Cardiff
24, General Fairchild,	Flushing
25, Highmore,	Antw-rp
Mch.	
1, Humber,	Glasgow
5, Helen Marion,	Cardiff
5, Angonor,	Cardiff
5, Prince Amadeo,	Pensarth
5, Constance,	Pensarth
5, Marie Louise,	Cardiff
9, Leam,	Cardiff
12, Ricca Genova,	Cardiff
12, Raphael,	London
12, Elise,	Cardiff
12, Jamaica,	Cardiff
15, N. E. Connor,	Pensarth
15, W. H. Connor,	Leeds
30, Emma T. Crowell,	Leeds

19, Conger, ...	Panarth
20, Rosie Wolf,	Antwerp
5, Carriels,	London
6, Johanna,	Hamburg
10, South American,	Panarth
16, William Turner,	Nassau, N. L.
16, Meteor,	London
17, Kuyper,	Cardiff
20, San Joaquin,	Antwerp
27, Alma,	Cardiff
28, Chester,	Cardiff
28, Reina Mercedes (n.),	Liverpool
29, Cors,	Glasgow.
May.	
1, Atlanta (n.)	Hamburg
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS	
At London. — <i>Siamensis</i> via San Carlos	
<i>Chakfah</i>	

Manila	Green.
Gordon Castle;	
<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>	
Titanic.	Oldbridge.
	<i>At Liverpool.</i>
Glaucous (s.)	Ulysses (s.)
	<i>At Newcastle, N.S.W.</i>
Eden.	Blackadder.
	<i>At Hamburg.</i>
Agnes Blair.	Dorothea.
Bertronia (s.)	
	<i>At Antwerp.</i>
Vale of Nith.	
	<i>At Glasgow.</i>
Miramur (s.)	



